

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI  
EASTERN DIVISION**

**MARKESE BRADLEY,**

**PETITIONER**

**V.**

**NO. 1:07CV046-D-D**

**STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, et al.,**

**RESPONDENTS**

**OPINION**

This cause comes before the court on the petition of Markese Bradley for a writ of habeas corpus pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 2254. Petitioner clearly wants his state imposed sentence overturned or vacated. He has not, however, informed the court the nature of his conviction or the circumstances that might possible warrant such relief. Petitioner candidly acknowledges that he has not appealed his sentence and has not sought review by the State's highest court.

After carefully considering the contents of the *pro se* petition and giving it the liberal construction required by *Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519 (1972), this court has come to the following conclusion.

It is well-settled that a state prisoner seeking habeas corpus relief in federal court is first required to exhaust his available state remedies. 28 U.S.C. § 2254(b)(1) and (c)<sup>1</sup>; *see also*, *Rose v. Lundy*, 455 U.S. 509 (1982). More specifically, a petitioner must present his claims to the state

<sup>1</sup> 28 U.S.C. §2254 (b)(1) and (c) provide:

- (b)(1) An application for a writ of habeas corpus on behalf of a person in custody pursuant to the judgment of a State court shall not be granted unless it appears that-
  - (A) the applicant has exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State; or
  - (B)(i) there is an absence of available State corrective process; or
  - (ii) circumstances exist that render such process ineffective to protect the rights of the applicant.
- (c) An applicant shall not be deemed to have exhausted the remedies available in the courts of the State within the meaning of this section, if he has the right under the law of the State to raise, by any available procedure, the question presented.

courts in such a fashion as to afford those courts a fair opportunity to rule on the merits. *Picard v. Conner*, 404 U.S. 270 (1971); *Dispensa v. Lynaugh*, 847 F.2d 211, 217 (5th Cir. 1988). A habeas corpus petitioner must provide the state's highest court with a fair opportunity to pass upon the issues raised in the petition for federal habeas corpus relief. *Dupuy v. Butler*, 837 F.2d 699, 702 (5th Cir. 1988) (citing *Carter v. Estelle*, 677 F.2d 427, 443-44 (5th Cir. 1982)).

Petitioner readily admits his claims have not been presented to the State's highest court. Therefore, he has not exhausted his available state remedies. Consequently, his petition to this court is premature and must be dismissed.

A final judgment in accordance with this opinion will be entered.

THIS the 2nd day of April, 2007

/s/ Glen H. Davidson  
Chief Judge